

CORE COMPETENCIES

The Army Reserve’s core competency is to provide trained and ready soldiers and units with the critical CSS and CS capabilities necessary to support national military strategy during peacetime, contingencies and wartime. The units and soldiers who make up the Army Reserve provide a number of core capabilities that give the Army Reserve the capacity to be successful in its role as part of the Army.

Army Reserve soldiers are the:

OPERATORS who make things happen – medical, administrative, chemical, signal, military police, transportation, maintenance, supply services, civil affairs, psychological operations, and public affairs.

ENABLERS who provide the capability to respond to national emergencies anywhere in the world at any time – running mobilization stations and port operations, backfilling Active component units, garrisons, hospitals, and allowing training base expansions.

TRAINERS who ensure that individual soldiers and units have the skills to do their jobs – basic and advanced individual training, professional development, unit mission training, and ROTC.

STAFF OFFICERS who provide critical specialized and technical expertise – Individual Mobilization Augmentees and CS/CSS experts.

ACTIVE/RESERVE INTEGRATION

Even though the Army has gotten smaller, the demands on it have increased. New kinds of missions, including peace-keeping, nation-building and civil support, have called for new approaches to accomplish those missions. Army Reserve soldiers, both as individuals and units, are an essential part of any major training event or operation in which the Army is involved.

The Army Reserve is a key element in the Army multi-component unit training program. Army Reserve units train with Active Army and Army National Guard units to ensure that all three parts of the U.S. Army work as a seamless, fully integrated team. The combat support and combat service support skills of Army Reserve soldiers and units complement Active Army soldier and unit skills to create an indomitable land warfare system for defending the nation’s security.

HISTORY

1908	Medical Reserve Corps created. First reservoir of trained officers in a Reserve status. Army Reserve birthday, April 23, 1908.
1914-18	<i>World War I</i> – 89,500 officers from the Officers Reserve Corps participate; one-third are medical doctors. 80,000 members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps serve; 15,000 are in medical units.
1916-20	National Defense acts of 1916 and 1920 create the Officers Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps, later named the Organized Reserve Corps (ORC), forerunners of the current Army Reserve.
1920s	Funding limits training for Reserve officers to two weeks every three to four years.
1930s	<i>Civilian Conservation Corps</i> – More than 30,000 Army Reserve officers help manage 2,700 CCC camps.
1940-44	<i>World War II</i> – 200,000 members of the ORC participate in WWII. Reserve officers provide 29% of the Army’s officers.
1948	Retirement pay and drill pay for ORC members enacted.
1950	<i>Korean Conflict</i> – 240,500 members of the ORC are called to Active duty. More than 400 Army Reserve units serve in Korea.
1952-55	Legislation renames the ORC as the Army Reserve and divides it into a Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve and Retired Reserve and provides that Reserve units have 24 training days and up to 17 days of annual training. President is given authority to call up to 1 million Army Reserve soldiers of all services.
1961	<i>Berlin Crisis</i> – More than 60,000 Army Reserve soldiers are called to Active duty.
1968	<i>Vietnam Conflict</i> – 5,900 Army Reserve soldiers are mobilized.
1973	The All-Volunteer Force is implemented; Army Reserve receives more responsibilities and resources.
1983	<i>Grenada</i> – After the U.S. rescue operation, volunteers from Army Reserve civil affairs units deploy to Grenada to help rebuild infrastructure.
1989	<i>Panama</i> – After the U.S. invasion, Army Reserve civil affairs and military police units help restore order.
1990-91	<i>Persian Gulf War</i> – More than 84,000 Army Reserve soldiers provide combat support and combat service support to the Army.
1992	<i>Somalia</i> – Army Reserve soldiers provide postal, logistical and other assistance to support U.S. relief efforts.
1995-96	<i>Haiti</i> – Army Reserve helps restore democracy, providing more than 70% of all Reserve component support.
1995-2001	<i>Bosnia</i> – The Army Reserve contributes more than 68% of the Reserve soldiers mobilized, providing civil affairs, medical, postal, engineer and transportation support to Operation Joint Endeavor/Joint Guard/Joint Forge. This includes more than 11,150 soldiers from more than 330 units.
1998	Army Reserve platoons from the 310th Chemical Co. mobilize for duty in Southwest Asia.
1999	Army Reserve sends units to Central America in support of New Horizons ‘99 (Nuevos Horizontes ‘99), the relief effort for Hurricane Mitch.
2000-2001	<i>Kosovo</i> – Army Reserve units support NATO forces.
2001 - present	<i>Operation Enduring Freedom</i> – Army Reserve mobilizes thousands of troops in the global war on terror. Provided key support for combat operations in Afghanistan and elsewhere.
2001 - present	<i>Operation Noble Eagle</i> – Army Reserve becomes a major partner with FEMA, state and local agencies in defending the American homeland against terrorist attacks. Provided resources and training to "first responder" organizations across the nation.
2003 - present	<i>Operation Iraqi Freedom</i> – Army Reserve soldiers participate by the thousands in the march to Baghdad and the stabilization and reconstruction of Iraq.



THE ARMY RESERVE:
AN OVERVIEW



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ROOTED IN THE TRADITION OF AMERICAN COLONISTS, ARMY RESERVE SOLDIERS TRAIN TO ARMY STANDARDS AND SERVE DAILY AS PART OF THE ARMY, DEMONSTRATING ARMY VALUES AROUND THE WORLD.

In recent years, the Army Reserve has become the Army’s main provider of combat service support (CSS) and a significant source of combat support (CS) forces. As a Federal Force, Army Reserve soldiers can be seamlessly integrated into the Active Army without involving multiple levels of government.

The Army Reserve has more than 340,000 soldiers in participatory status and 715,000 in a retired status. They provide cost-effective support to national security strategy in a time of changing priorities and fiscal constraints.

While it makes up only 20% of the Army’s organized units, the Army Reserve has about half of the Army’s CSS capability and a quarter of the Army’s mobilization base expansion capability, for about 5.3% of the Army’s budget. The Army Reserve is adapting to new challenges by establishing units for combat information warfare and chemical/biological weapons.

The Army Reserve has answered the call of duty through World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, the Cold War, Panama, the Persian Gulf, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, and the 2003 Iraq War.

Army Reserve soldiers also contribute to national security through humanitarian and nation-building actions. Overseas missions have included providing relief to Kurds in Iraq, humanitarian relief to Somalia and Bangladesh, civil infrastructure rebuilding in Bosnia, hurricane relief in Central America, typhoon relief in Guam and support to Kosovo refugees. At home, they have supported hurricane and flood relief efforts.

Since 1990, Army Reserve soldiers have deployed to support every American military operation. More than 84,000 of America’s citizen-soldiers took part in the 1990–91 Persian Gulf War, and some 30,000 Army Reserve soldiers have served as nation-builders in Bosnia and Kosovo. Since the September 11, 2001 terror attacks, 75,000 soldiers in the Army Reserve have been engaged in the global war on terror; and nearly 80,000 Army Reserve soldiers deployed to Operation Iraqi Freedom.

MORE THAN 1 MILLION STRONG

SELECTED RESERVE

The Troop Program Units (TPUs), Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) soldiers and Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) make up the Selected Reserve – those Army Reserve soldiers most readily available to the President. In the event of an emergency, the President has the authority to mobilize all members of the Selected Reserve and up to 30,000 members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). Both Congressional and Presidential action are required for full mobilization of units and other Army Reserve soldiers, including remaining IRR soldiers and retirees.

TROOP PROGRAM UNITS

The Army Reserve is authorized to have more than 185,000 soldiers in more than 2,000 TPUs. These men and women typically train on selected weekends and perform two or more weeks of annual training.

ACTIVE GUARD/RESERVE

AGR soldiers serve full time on Active duty in units and organizations of the Army Reserve or that directly support the Army Reserve.

INDIVIDUAL MOBILIZATION AUGMENTEES

The Army Reserve’s IMAs are assigned to high-level headquarters where they would serve if mobilized. Most IMAs train annually for two weeks.

INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE

Members of the IRR are trained soldiers who may be called upon to replace soldiers in Active and Reserve units. Many of them are soldiers who have left Active duty recently and who still have a Reserve commitment. Others have chosen to remain Active as Army Reserve soldiers, but not as a unit member or IMA. In all, there are about 163,000 members of the IRR.

RETIRED RESERVE

The Retired Reserve consists of approximately 715,000 retirees from the Army (Active Army, Army Reserve and Army National Guard).

Total U.S. Army Reserve				1,057,382		Enl: 789,865 Off: 267,517
Ready Reserve			340,840	Enl: 276,048 Off: 64,792	Standby Reserve	Retired Reserve
Selected Reserve			206,356	Enl: 166,563 Off: 39,793	IRR	
PAID DRILL STRENGTH	AGR	IMA				
TPU STR						
187,866						
Enl: 155,838 Off: 32,028						
Troop Program Unit	Active/Guard Reserve	Individual Mobilization Augmentee	Individual Ready Reserve	723	Enl: 259 Off: 464	715,819
	Enl: 9,733 Off: 3,690	Enl: 992 Off: 4,075	Enl: 109,485 Off: 24,999			Enl: 513,558 Off: 202,261

Source: 31 Jan 03 RCCPDS Strength Summary Report

The Army Reserve has more than 2,000 units in the United States, Guam, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Germany. Army Reserve units in the United States are commanded by the Army Reserve Command and Army Civil Affairs & Psychological Operations Command.

The Army Reserve Command structure is built around 10 Regional Readiness Commands, which provide geographical command, control and other support services to units within the continental United States. Units outside the 48 contiguous states are under the command of regional theater commanders. The Army Reserve’s worldwide unit network ensures that trained, well-equipped, superbly led citizen-soldiers are available to support America’s defensive needs on short notice.

- 1 7th ARCOM, Heidelberg, Germany

2 9th RRC, Ft. Shafter, HI

3 63rd RRC, Los Alamitos, CA

4 65th RRC, Ft. Buchanan, PR

5 70th RRC, Ft. Lawton, WA

6 77th RRC, Ft. Totten, NY

7 81st RRC, Birmingham, AL

8 88th CSG, Ft. Harrison, IN

9 88th RRC, Ft. Snelling, MN

10 89th, Wichita, KS

11 90th.N. Little Rock, AR

12 94th RRC, Devens RFTA MA

13 96th RRC, Ft. Douglas, UT

14 99th RRC, Coraopolis, PA

15 AR-PERSCOM

16 Camp Parks RFTA, CA

17 Ft. Dix, NJ, OCAR

18 Ft. Hunter Liggett, CA

19 Ft. McCoy, WI

20 OCAR

21 USARC

22 USARPAC

COMMUNITY-BASED FORCE

The citizen-soldiers – carpenters, teachers, homemakers, doctors, engineers and others – who make up the Army Reserve’s 2,000 units drill in 1,500 Army Reserve Centers located in communities throughout the country. During weekend drills, they hone their military skills so that they are ready for their primary mission – defending the nation. They also contribute to their communities. This is the “return on investment” our communities receive from Army Reserve soldiers’ training and experience.

The leadership and organizational skills they learn as soldiers in the Army Reserve carry over into the contributions they make to their communities. When they collect and distribute food and clothing for the homeless, help with outreach programs for veterans and participate in Habitat for Humanity projects, they are giving back to the community and fulfilling their roles as good citizens.

The Army Reserve has helped with flood and hurricane relief by repairing damaged homes and businesses and by providing pure drinking water using state-of-the-art water purification equipment. Medical and engineer units have been putting their skills to work to improve conditions for Native Americans by providing medical and dental care on several reservations and building homes and roads.

SOLDIER PROFILE

The Army Reserve’s combination of maturity, education and experience provides the Army and civilian communities with a high level of professional competence.

EDUCATION

- OFFICERS:

81.8% Bachelor's degree or higher

33.6% Master's degree or higher
- ENLISTED:

91.5% High school graduates

16.5% Associate's degree or higher

PRIOR ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE, AVERAGE

- OFFICERS:

3.0 years
- ENLISTED:

1.6 years

AVERAGE AGE

- OFFICERS:

42.1 years
- ENLISTED:

31.2 years

DEMOGRAPHICS

- MINORITIES:

41.1%
- FEMALE:

24.7%

UNIT COMPOSITION

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

- Medical
- Finance
- Supply
- Quartermaster
- Transportation
- Judge Advocate
- Petroleum/Water
- Logistics
- Administrative Services
- Civil Affairs
- Fixed-Wing Aviation

54%

MOBILIZATION BASE EXPANSION

- Training Divisions
- Depot Support
- Port Operations
- Garrisons
- Schools
- Hospitals

COMBAT SUPPORT

- Chemical
- Military Police
- Military Intelligence
- Psychological Operations
- Medium Helicopter
- Support
- Engineer
- Signal

27%

18%

1%

COMBAT

- Infantry
- Attack Aviation